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	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... dep.	6.41	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.18	4.34	5.37	7.09
Yammat ... dep.	6.51	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.37	7.20
Shatin ... dep.	7.03	9.37	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.50	7.32
Tai Po ... dep.	7.17	9.51	11.04	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.03	7.45
Tai Po Market ... dep.	7.32	9.57	11.10	12.49	1.56	5.12	6.07	7.49
Fanning ... dep.	7.33	10.08	11.19	12.43	2.06	5.23	6.17	7.59
Shenag Shui ... dep.	7.38	10.13	11.23	12.52	2.10	5.27	6.21	8.03
Shum Chun ... arr.	7.44	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.27	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun ... dep.	7.29	9.06	10.37	11.40	2.53	4.36	5.12	6.05
Shenag Shui ... dep.	7.29	9.13	10.44	11.47	2.05	4.44	5.19	6.12
Fanning ... dep.	7.33	9.18	10.48	11.51	2.10	4.49	5.23	6.17
Tai Po Market ... dep.	7.48	9.39	10.68	12.03	2.21	5.01	5.33	6.27
Tai Po ... dep.	7.47	9.34	11.03	12.07	2.27	5.08	5.37	6.31
Shatin ... dep.	8.00	9.47	11.16	12.21	2.40	5.23	5.50	6.44
Yammat ... dep.	8.14	9.59	11.28	12.34	2.53	5.37	6.02	6.56
Kowloon ... arr.	8.23	9.09	11.36	12.42	3.01	5.45	6.10	7.04

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BOUNDARIES IN IRELAND.

NEWRY, ARMAGH, AND DOWN.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ENCLAVES.

In view of the summoning of the House of Commons yesterday with the object of passing a Bill to enable the Government to appoint a member of the Commission to determine the boundary between the two States in Ireland, the following article recently written by a Special Correspondent of *The Times* will be found informative.

Once upon a time an Ulster Unionist wrote a piece of vaticatory fiction entitled "The Battle of Newry Bridge." It prophesied the dreadful results of Home Rule, but, as far as I remember, the Ulstermen repelled the invading Southrons.

Today Newry is one of the cities claimed from the Government of Northern Ireland by the Free Staters. Although it is the chief Southern seaport of the Six Counties and is divided between Armagh and Down, to which latter county it belongs administratively, it is a Nationalist stronghold. John Mitchell, of Ulster Presbyterian stock, abject and most trenchant of the "Young Irish" journalists of the forties of last century, lies buried there. From the early days of the Home Rule movement the redistribution of seats under the Act of 1918 returned a Nationalist member to the Imperial Parliament. Its urban council has been in the hands of a Nationalist majority since 1908, and there can be no question that nearly three-fourths of its present population are Roman Catholics and would, in nearly all cases, vote for inclusion in the Free State. Unionists will tell you that many of them are really quite content to remain where they are, but will admit when questioned that they expect at least 90 per cent. of them to vote out of the Six Counties in case of a plebiscite. There is no evidence of any change worth mentioning in the relative proportions of the Catholic and non-Catholic elements since the Census of 1911, the last taken in Ireland, when the former numbered 8,924 and the latter 3,032. The statement made, with truth as regards some parts of Ulster, by Northern propagandists that the Unionist-Protestant element suffered disproportionately during the Great War owing to their larger recruitment is untrue of Newry and the adjoining districts. According to local Protestants who rendered great service to the Empire by organizing and directing recruiting, the local Catholic response was admirable and Catholic losses proportionately heavy. The Protestants did well, but there is still a feeling of hostility to some local Orange leaders who, though of military age and officers in the Ulster Volunteer force, did not join the British Army.

PROTESTANT OPINION.

In the main, Protestant opinion is opposed to the transfer of Newry to the Free State. The local Unionists admit that the Catholics are a great majority, but point out that the port is necessary to the large tracts of Armagh, South Down, and South-East Tyrone, which it serves, that the greater part of its import trade is with the Six Counties, that the Protestant minority pays a disproportionate share of the rates, possesses and controls the great majority of the mills and other commercial and financial undertakings in the town, is the largest employer of labour, and owns a great part of the town. They add that in the general interests of the Six Counties, the Newry Canal should remain in Northern hands, even if the Free State boundary should be advanced into South Armagh. Free State South and Northern Armagh meet on a bare hillside near Narrow Water, where the Newry Canal and Newry River a narrow stream between two banks of "slob" (sea-mud) at low tide, at high tide a channel under 200 yards in width, part both counties from town. An friendly Free State such as many Northern postulate, could otherwise interfere with North-bound imports. It appears certain that fully 70 per cent., perhaps more, of the annual coal import of some 175,000 gross tons is consumed in the Six Counties. But the partisans of union with the South argue that this proportion would be greatly diminished were Newry, South Armagh, and part of South Down to be transferred in accordance with the wishes of the majority of their inhabitants, that the Free State would have no interest in crippling the trade of its own port, that the "market circle" of Newry is very largely within the region claimed by the Southerners, that the great majority of the district served by Newry as a commercial centre for the distribution of dutiable goods lies within the Free State, and that, except in coal, the bulk of the trade of the town is with the Free State.

LINE OF CLEAVAGE.

In Newry as elsewhere in the North the religious and political lines of cleavage correspond. Catholics are for the Free State, Protestants desire to live under the Belfast Parliament and the Union Jack. Very few of the latter at Newry would prefer the Free State, though one of the chief millowners supports this policy for economic reasons and the Protestant and Loyalist *Newry Telegraph* is hostile to Irish Partition. But there are more Protestants who would vote against transfer to the Free State but have become increasingly critical of the policy of the Northern Parliament since Sir Edward Carson (as he then was) declined to speak in favour of Irish recruiting on the same platform as Mr. John Redmond in December, 1915. They resent what they describe as the excessive influence of the Orange Lodges in the councils of Northern Unionism, and are uneasy at Sir James Craig's refusal to appoint a Boundary Commissioner on the ground that the Northern Government, having taken advantage of the first clause of Article XII. of the Anglo-Irish Treaty to "contract out" of the Free State, cannot logically or legally refuse to accept the second and consequential clause of that article which provides inter alia

for its appointment of a member of the Commission which is to determine its boundary.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

Relations between the two elements are strained in Newry, and still more in South Armagh, since the "union of hearts" which was so marked in this region during the early stages of the war gradually gave place to suspicion and hostility. When the I.R.A. sent armed emissaries into this part of Ulster to excite or compel local sympathizers to harry local Protestants or attack the police, the "Ulster Specials" retaliated, and reprisals and counter-reprisals culminated in the horrors of Altnavagh, where, in revenge for the killing of some Catholic labourers on suspicion by the Specials several Protestant houses were fired and their inmates shot as they tried to escape. After hostilities had died down the political struggle continued. The Nationalists, or Sinn Feiners, elected to the Northern Parliament by Newry, South Down, and South Armagh refused to take the Oath. At the election of the Newry Board of Guardians the Nationalists refused to stand, as a protest against what they described as Sir James Craig's repudiation of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The Urban District Council was dissolved for passing a resolution repudiating the authority of the Belfast Parliament and acknowledging that of the Dail Eireann. For the time its functions were made over to a Commissioner. Rural district councils indulged in similar manifestations. Recently new elections were held. Twelve pro-Free Staters were elected against six pro-Northern councillors at Newry. The twelve signed the statutory Declaration of Allegiance, first passing a resolution that this had been done under duress and without prejudice to the right of the inhabitants to opt for inclusion in the Free State. In the rural districts many Nationalists refused to stand for election. Still, there is a certain improvement in the relations of the two parties in consequence both of the advance in discipline made by the Special Constabulary, who, at their first formation, necessarily had many of the defects of an irregular force, and of the decline of Republican influence in the North.

One doubts whether any Northern political leader wishes to retain Southern Armagh, which, with the exception of a few rural electoral divisions north of the line Newtown Hamilton-Newry, is predominantly Catholic. The population wishes to join the South; the soil is poor and the tax revenue low. The town of Keady and the rural electoral divisions in the Armagh-rural district, on the Free State border, as far as Middletown, being Nationalist, might possibly be exchanged for divisions such as Glasslough and Mullaghsham Monaghan, which are largely Protestant. A line drawn roughly from Middletown just north of Keady just south of Newtown Hamilton to the border of Down some three or four miles north of Newry and well to the south of Poynts-pass would be as fair a line as any, assuming that a Boundary Commission held that the economic objections to the surrender of Newry were outweighed by the wishes of a large majority of the Newry people, and that Newry was made a free port for imports destined for the Six Counties.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

But the problem of South Down is far more difficult. Assuming that the unit selected by the Commissioners were the Rural (or Urban) District, Warrenpoint is numerically a Nationalist-Catholic area, and so are Newry No. 1 Rural District and Kilkesh. But the situation is complicated by other than numerical factors. Carlingford Lough is a geographical boundary, which could not be bettered. On the Northern border of Newry No. 1 Rural District there are electoral divisions such as Rathfriland which contain a strong and militant Protestant majority. There is a Protestant majority of about six to five in the Eastern divisions of Kilkesh, including Newcastle, famed for its golf links and its background of mountains; and some six miles north of Kilkesh, above "the Silent Valley," are the Belfast Water Works, which no Northerner would dream of leaving in Southern hands. Then again there is East Down. The Nationalists won the Parliamentary election of 1918 in the new division formed under that name of the Redistribution of Seats (Ireland) Act of 1918, but though the Southern end of the Strandford Peninsula is Catholic and there is a strong Catholic enclave with its centre in Downpatrick, the Census of 1911 showed a slight Protestant majority in the whole Downpatrick town, and the area is economically part of the Belfast region. To sum up, a division which gave South Down (except the Rathfriland area and the Eastern part of Kilkesh Rural District) including the Belfast Water Works) to the Free State might be accepted, but the North would strenuously oppose the cession of the ex-cited region and any extension of the Free State claim into East Down which, if admitted, would draw a Customs Boundary to within ten miles of the City and Borough of Belfast.

RETURN OF THE MUFF.

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Shaggy furs, such as uncured Tibet, llama, wolf, and long-haired rabbit, dyed to match the coat, will be worn this autumn, says a London paper. Beige is one of the favourite shades. Fur coats are to be mostly tight-fitting, wrap-over in shape, and fastened with one large button. There are also close-fitting, long fur capes, with stits for the arms.

All the short-haired furs are elaborately "worked" into squares, stripes, scroll designs, and so on. In Paris, braided shaved lamb in startling colours is in evidence in exclusive showrooms. The muff may return, and a new melon-shaped variety has a bag with tortoiseshell mounts in the centre.

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SHANGHAI COTTON MARKET.

In their weekly report, issued on September 26th, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son state:—
China Cotton.—The action of the market during the past week has again been very erratic, with violent fluctuations, causing considerable nervousness throughout the China cotton markets. The steady undertone during the early part of the week brought about an over-sold condition from which we had a sharp reaction, started primarily by the sharp advances in Mid-Americans, in consequence of which our market responded in sympathy. The movement was rendered more vigorous by the covering of shorts. Arrivals in the meantime are increasing daily. There is nothing to change our views regarding the trend of the market as outlined in our previous reports, considering that there are no reliable indications as yet that prices will strengthen before the mills are working again full time. For the immediate future, therefore, we still believe the market to be a sale on any little rally, though we would take profits from time to time on fair breaks, when the short interest is likely to get unwieldy. It is a narrow market, and only moderate swings either way are to be expected, but we think with a gradual tendency towards a lower level.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady to firm, and prices advanced some three to four taels from the last week's level. In all some 4,000 to 5,000 bales of local spinning have been changed hands for export to Szechuan, Canton, Kiangsi, Swatow, Hankow, Fukien, Wuhu, Ningpo, Amoy and Tientsin.

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., in their report, state:—

China Cotton.—While prices in general during the early part of the week indicated a weaker tendency, a somewhat firmer undertone ensued at the close, which is attributable to the sharp rise in Mid-Americans and in spinning, as well as to the fact of a fair volume of new crop cotton having been absorbed no sooner it arrived in port, leaving a very small balance available for the time being to meet actual deliveries for the approaching settlements at the Cotton Exchange for the current month. We think conditions during the past week have been ideal for the picking process still in progress and with average sunny weather until these operations are over there need be no apprehensions as to the quality and quantity of the final output of the incoming crop. However, prices of the raw material continue to rule above those obtainable for the manufactured product and unless a more commensurate readjustment takes place there is every likelihood that the continued depression in the domestic yarn markets will effectively modify the demand for the local staple in so far as to eventually bring about the desired results. Tone of the market, steady.

SUGAR INDUSTRY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

P.300,000,000 INVESTED.

The sugar industry in the Philippines is now capitalized at more than P300,000,000, according to Arnold Warren, sugar chemist, in an extensive and comprehensive survey he has made for the coming annual convention of the Philippine Sugar Association. This estimate, says Mr. Warren, covers only the capital employed directly in the production and marketing of the product. It does not include subsidiary capital and that used in other lines dependent or supplementary to the industry.

Mr. Warren gives two factors which promise to revolutionize the sugar industry in the islands: the rapid expansion of the area devoted to cane culture and the increase in the total volume of the crop. The high price of Philippine sugar abroad as a result of the American protective tariff and the centrifugal mills are cited by him as among the principal causes responsible for the enormous increase of sugar production in this country.

Two means of increasing Philippine sugar production, reports Mr. Warren, "are being utilized. One means is to increase the area planted to cane and the other is to increase the per unit area production. In order to permit the planting of new areas, additional loans have been made to the planters. The Philippine National Bank played an important part in the extension of crops loans. With around forty million pesos tied up in war inflated loans, the bank has increased its loans in an effort to eventually get back most or all of the amount tied up in the Philippine sugar industry."

The Associated Steamship Lines, a local organization of steamship companies announced last week that ocean rates on sugar shipments from the Philippines to the Atlantic coast ports had been raised from \$7 (gold) per ton or 2,240 pounds net to \$8 (gold). Sugar men say that the increase will not be protested because it is not a serious factor in the expense of transporting the sugar crop about to be brought in.

BIG RUBBER FAILURE.

GENERAL LOSSES IN SINGAPORE MARKET.

A sensation has been caused in the Singapore rubber market by the failure of Chew Lai Hoe, one of the largest Chinese rubber dealers in Singapore. The total liabilities are understood to be about \$250,000, but this amount is fortunately distributed pretty generally over the local market, and individual losses range between \$7,000 and \$25,000. About twenty firms are involved, most of which are Chinese, but several of the European firms are among the creditors.

Chew Lai Hoe had been in business here for many years. Although not in the first rank of the Chinese rubber merchants, he would probably stand fourth or fifth in the list, and his standing was very good with the European firms.



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BANKING IN SHANSI.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

Shansi, says the *Chinese Economic Bulletin*, used to be known as the "land of bankers." Banking developed in the province in ages past; before the introduction of the modern banking system Shansi bankers held undisputed sway over the money market in China. With in the present decade, however, modern banking institutions have been replacing the native banks, not only in other provinces but even in the province of their birth.

The most common type of native banks flourishing in Shansi in former years was the "piao hao," which, with a few exceptions, has now almost completely disappeared. In Taiyuan, capital of the province, only the Hsing Yih Native Bank with about forty money exchanges, still carries on. These money exchanges, known locally as Chien Chwang, also do banking on a small scale, although money exchanging is their principal business. In place of the "piao hao," four modern banks are now operating in Shansi. They are the Shansi Provincial Bank, Ching Sheng Bank and the Yu Feng Bank. Before 1920 the greater part of the banking business in Shansi was done by the Bank of China, but in the winter of that year there was a run on the Shansi branch. It used to act as the fiscal agent of the Shansi Provincial Government and as the custodian of the Shansi Provincial Treasury, but these privileges are now transferred to the Shansi Provincial Bank. The Shansi branch of the Bank of China has branches and agents in most of the busy centres of the province. Its note issue is now limited to a very insignificant amount.

The Shansi Provincial Bank, with its head office at Taiyuan, has eight branch offices and 14 agencies in other parts of the province. Outside the province, it has two branch offices in Tientsin and Hankow and two agencies in Kalgan and at Shihkiachwang, Chihli province. As a provincial Government bank, it has taken the place of the defunct Shansi Official Exchange Bureau, out of which the bank was organized.

The Shansi Provincial Bank has the largest amount of note-issue in circulation in the province. Its notes are of three kinds: dollar notes, silver subsidiary notes and copper notes. Of the dollar notes there are five denominations, \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50, and \$100. Silver subsidiary notes are issued in denominations of \$0.10, \$0.20 and \$0.50 and copper notes in denominations of 10, 20, 50 and 100 coppers. The bank's notes, especially the copper notes, enjoy the utmost confidence and circulate in almost every part of the province. The Ching Sheng Bank has a very limited amount of note-issue, but the Yu Feng and the native bank Hsing Yih do not issue notes.

REVIEW OF RECENT TRADING.

Economically China has suffered during the past few months, says a report compiled by the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce at Shanghai. Crops generally promised well, but in July certain provinces were visited by severe floods, causing heavy losses. Exports from China have fallen off considerably; especially exports to America. The export of raw silk to America dwindled after February to exceedingly small parcels. The price of tea, owing to a much reduced crop, went up considerably, but toward the end of July came down and showed signs of further weakness. It was not Shanghai alone which received a setback in exports. Almost all other treaty ports fared likewise. Dairen showed a reduction in exports during the first six months of the year of 40 per cent, while the revenue from import duties fell off 5 per cent. The situation was better in regard to imports. Cotton pieces goods generally were in fair demand. Only certain classes of goods were badly hit, notably those which were imported in anticipation of heavy demands on the part of Japan, consequent on last year's earthquake. These articles were steel construction material in general and wire nails in particular, also window glass, of which there are excessive stocks in Shanghai. Another article on which importers had to take losses was woollen cloth, of which there are now heavy stocks in the country.

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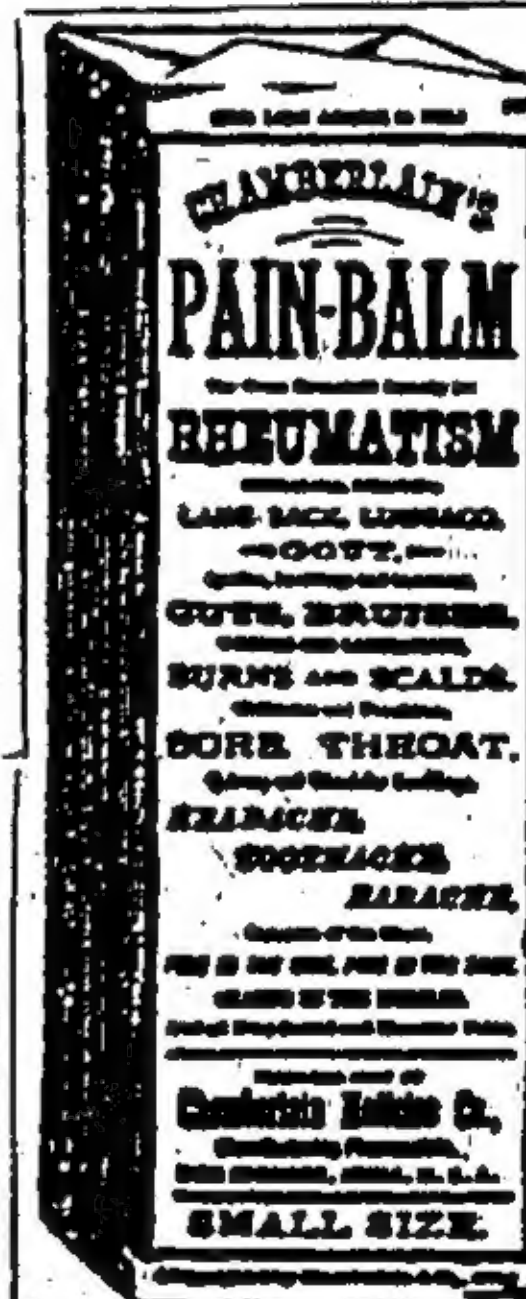
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PETROLEUM IN CHINA.

WHY ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITIONS ARE SHUNNED.

Particulars of the mineral resources of China have hitherto been difficult to obtain, states the *Petroleum Times*. A few years ago the Chinese Government instituted a Geological Survey for the country, apparently with a view to bringing geological knowledge of China in line with that of Japan and most other civilized countries, and although it is obvious that some time must elapse before any results of great importance are obtained, the Survey has already published some useful information regarding China's minerals. A special report by the Survey on the Mining Industry of China contains a section on the petroleum prospects in that great country, which, next to the coal and iron deposits, have attracted the attention of the outside world.

It may be remembered that in 1924 the Standard Oil Company obtained an oil prospecting concession in the northern part of Shensi Province. This company drilled in all seven wells in the districts of Yenching, Fushan and Chongqing. In the case of the well reaching a depth of 3,000 ft., and although some oil was found, the Standard Oil Company did not feel disposed to proceed with the prospecting, and abandoned the concession after having expended about \$3,000,000 on it. This decision of the Standard Oil Company caused a great deal of local disappointment, as quite a different end to the enterprise was anticipated. At Yenching the Government wells have been producing oil steadily for a number of years, and the large number of oil seepages in that district, which have long been known, are good evidence of its petroliferous character, and certainly seem to justify further prospecting. The Chinese Geological Survey is by no means disposed to regard the Standard Oil Company's action as conclusive against the presence of oil in quantity, and expresses the opinion that a much smaller expenditure than that made by the above company, if judiciously spent, might result in success. Besides, in the districts already named the oil-bearing formation, with numerous oil seepages, extends north-west through the districts of Chengyuan in Kansu, to Yumen and Tenghuang, continuing along the northern slope of Nanshan until it reaches Northern Turkestan. In the last province oil in some quantity has been produced from the districts of Wusu, Suifu, Tacheng and Tihua. No prospecting has been done in these areas.

South of the Chinling Mountain is the red basin of Szechuan, where oil is associated with the historic brine wells, and much natural gas is produced which has been used domestically and industrially from time immemorial. The oil is found at somewhat shallow depths, but the associated brine being of inferior concentration, drilling is usually carried down to far lower horizons, from which are obtained copious flows of highly concentrated brine. Although no oil is found in these lower strata, a good deal of gas escapes, containing, however, a large proportion of hydrogen sulphide. The age of the gas-yielding strata is probably Triassic. The oil production of this area is not large. For example, the Taulin-ching district contains over a thousand brine wells from 1,000 to 4,000 ft. deep, but the total oil production does not exceed 50 tons per annum. It is possible, however, that the upper strata containing the inferior brine would be much more productive of oil if it were exploited. This area also includes numerous anticlines which have never been tested. The brine wells are obviously drilled in the synclinal depressions, where they are likely to be most productive of salt.

According to Sir Bovington Redwood, a thick, tarry oil is found in Mongolia in Mesozoic beds on the southern flank of the Jais Range and also to the north of the Jais Lake, where it forms a series of fairly large hillocks consisting mainly of asphalt. The name Minili (oil) is given to the western end of the Jais range.

Oil shales occur in several parts of China, but practically nothing is known of them. The extensive and rich deposit of oil shale in Manchuria is practically controlled by the Japanese, and according to recent reports will be exploited by them forthwith. Situated in more accessible territory and under better conditions as regards political stability, these Chinese oil prospects would certainly attract prospectors. It is not improbable that the Standard Oil Company abandoned their concession on account of the uncertainty of being able to peacefully exploit any oil pools they might have found. Of late years a tendency to lawlessness seems to have developed in many parts of China.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

The predestination of human events and the inexorable manner in which fate drives the humans to carry out her whims is strikingly brought out in the Warner Brothers' new photodrama, "Lucretia Lombard." The picture is adapted from Kathleen Norris' famous novel of loveless marriages. Only a short time ago they pictured "Brass," from the pen of C. G. Norris, husband of Kathleen. Irene Rich and Monte Blue star in both pictures. "Lucretia Lombard" is now showing at the World Theatre. Cinemagoers should not miss the excellent picture.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Many stars appear in "The Affairs of Anatol," the Paramount picture which is having a brief run at the Queen's Theatre. Cecil B. de Mille, the famous director, got together Wallace Reid, Gloria Swanson, Bebe Daniels, Wanda Hawley, Agnes Ayre, Monte Blue and Elliott Dexter for the important pictures and they all give excellent portrayals in their respective roles. Lavish modern drawing room scenes contribute towards the beauty of the picture and the director has found a unique way of dealing with his theme. Those who were present last night were generous in their praise of the film, especially as regards the vivacious Gloria, and Wallace Reid, who plays up to his fame. "The Affairs of Anatol" will be put on at all shows till Sunday, at the Queen's Theatre.

TRADE IN FAR EAST.

REVIEW OF LAST DECADE.

In the decade 1913-23 the six leading countries of the Far East—Japan, China, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, British Malaya, and British India—have increased their exports 84 per cent., from \$1,077,000,000 in 1913 to \$3,387,000,000 in 1923, according to an analysis of the Far Eastern Division of the American Department of Commerce. During the same period they have increased their imports 70 per cent., \$1,001,000,000 in 1913 to \$3,222,000,000 in 1923.

As a consequence of the greater increase in their exports the combined favourable balance of their trade has increased in 10 years from \$78,000,000 to \$345,000,000. Only two countries—Japan and China—imported in 1923 more goods than they exported—a total unfavourable balance of \$403,000,000. The four tropical colonies of Asia—Philippines, Dutch East Indies, British Malaya and British India—on the other hand piled up a favourable balance of \$748,000,000, making the net favourable balance for the Far East \$345,000,000 for the year.

The unfavourable merchandise balance of China and Japan were largely offset by direct borrowing in Europe and America; by services rendered by Japanese shipping; and by remittances to China of Chinese abroad. The favourable merchandise balance of the tropical colonies were offset by shipments of silver to India direct from America and via England; by transfer of American credits from the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya to Holland and England; to apply against European debts to America; and by liquidation of Philippine invisible indebtedness to the United States.

BALANCE IN FAVOUR OF EUROPE.

In 1913 these six Oriental countries sold Europe \$255,000,000 worth of raw materials and purchased \$573,000,000 of manufactured goods. There resulted a balance of merchandise trade in favour of Europe of \$318,000,000. In 1923 the same countries sold Europe \$223,000,000 worth of raw materials and purchased \$1,121,000,000 worth of European manufactured goods. Not only were Europe's sales to the Orient increased in 10 years 23 per cent., but the balance of trade in favour of Europe was quadrupled from \$318,000,000 to \$1,298,000,000. Asia's 1923 exports to the United States tripled and the imports from the United States were nearly four times greater than in 1913. In 1913 Asia exported \$232,000,000 worth of raw products to the United States in return for \$133,000,000 worth of manufactured goods. In 1923 the Orient shipped us \$776,000,000 worth, mostly of raw silk, rubber, jute, tin, manganese, tea, coffee and spices and took in return only two-thirds as much, or \$498,000,000 worth of practically the same products as were sold a decade ago plus a large amount of wheat and wheat flour to China. The value of shipments to Japan, however, increased to \$261,000,000 dollars, or over 400 per cent. in 10 years; to China \$123,000,000 or 500 per cent.; to Philippines \$50,000,000 or 100 per cent.; and to India \$43,000,000 or 300 per cent. Asia's favourable trade balance with the United States of \$278,000,000 was variously applied. In the case of Japan it was entirely applied to the liquidation of European favourable balance with that country. The \$20,000,000 of India's credit with the United States remaining after India's European debts of \$30,000,000 had been liquidated by transfers of Indian credit to Europe's debts in America was practically all remitted by us to India in the form of bar silver.

PHILIPPINES PAY LARGE DEBT.

The Philippines paid large debt and shipping services to the United States during the year. The Dutch East Indies and British Malaya, whose credit with us was really owned in Europe by the plantation owners who had invested in those Oriental colonies, transferred their American credits to its European owners who in turn applied it to payment of British debts to America and the building up of Dutch surpluses here.

The conclusion cannot be escaped; therefore, that 1923 was a very favourable year for Asia's trade both in value and balance of merchandise transactions; that the year's trade noted Europe almost \$200,000,000 in merchandise balance, practically none of which was offset by invisible items, there being no Oriental money loaned to Europe; few travelers or Orientals in Europe making remittances; and no Oriental shipping service to Europe except Japanese for which Europe's services in Japan more than compensated; that in addition to this merchandise balance the Orient owed large amounts to Europe during the year for invisible items such as shipping services, services on Indian debts to England, Dutch Colonial debts to Holland, Chinese debts to England, France, Holland and Belgium and Japanese debts to England; and that Asia's debts to Europe both visible and invisible were probably all paid for by America's merchandise debt to Asia of \$278,000,000.

AEROPLANES FOR CHINA.

The aeronaut Fernand Laporte intends, states the *Auto*, to leave France shortly for Shanghai, Peking and Mukden, where he will join the French airman Poulet. It is stated that China has bought from France several seaplanes also capable of coming down on land, which are to be used for the policing of rivers infested with pirates, and that a school for pilots is to be established at Mukden.

Mr. Laporte will act as instructor, and will also fly over the Chinese coast line in order to determine the most suitable points for the establishment of naval bases. He is taking with him a seaplane and also a small balloon.

FATAL BANGLES.

YOUNG WOMAN KILLS HERSELF WITH OPIUM.

DEATH ENQUIRY AT KOWLOON.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. W. Hamilton held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Chan Won, a young Chinese woman, which took place at 34, Portland Street, first floor, on September 13th.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore, giving evidence, stated that he made a post-mortem examination of the deceased. In his opinion death was due to coma through opium poisoning.

Mr. O. F. Lubatti, Assistant Government Analyst, analysed the contents of the stomach, and found about 15 milligrammes of morphine. He also got reactions for meconic acid, which was one of the characteristic substances contained in opium. Witness examined the contents of a bottle submitted to him by Sergt. Taylor, and it to contain 4 cubic centimetres of a black liquid which gave reactions for meconic acid. The substance had the smell, colour, and general appearance of opium drops. Witness would expect death to ensue if a person unaccustomed to opium drank a third of the brandy-bottle (produced) full of this substance.

THE STOLEN BANGLES.

Questioned by Mr. Hamilton, the witness stated that shortly before her death she bought the deceased a pair of bangles, and one day a man in the street stole them from her by means of a trick. Witness scolded her about this on Sept. 10th, but he did not think that the scolding preyed on her mind at all. He had a bottle under his bed, containing opium-water. He used it in small quantities as a preventive against opium smoking. A few minutes before 10 a.m. on the day of the deceased's death, witness was aroused by deceased elder sister, who asked him to look at the deceased. The latter was unconscious, and her pulse was very faint. Witness fetched deceased's mother.

Mr. Hamilton: Why did you not send for a doctor?—It did not occur to me to send for a doctor. The sister told me her mother could cure people. Witness, proceeding, said that before he went for the mother, he looked under the bed for his opium-mixture. The bottle was still there, but it had only some drugs left in it.

Mr. Hamilton: So before you went for deceased's mother, you guessed that deceased had drunk the contents of the bottle?—Yes.

"Did you suspect that the bangles had not been stolen, but that your wife had given them away, or anything of that sort?—It did not occur to me.

You had been happy?—Yes.

"Have you any idea why she should take her life?—No.

Chan Lui, a married woman, deceased's elder sister, stated in evidence that deceased and Kwok Fei lived perfectly happily together. For some time past witness had been living with them, as her husband was abroad. Kwok Fei had not made things unpleasant for the deceased over the bangles. In fact, on the night previous to her death he had suggested taking her to the theatre.

Fan Ken, deceased's mother, in the witness-box, said that on September 13th she went to 34, Portland Street. Her daughter was dead when she arrived. Deceased had always appeared cheerful, and had never suggested taking her life. Witness never heard anyone tense the deceased about having been swindled out of her bangles. Deceased's husband had always been kind to her.

OPIUM POISONING.

Mr. Hamilton, after hearing the evidence, said "I find that the deceased took her own life through opium poisoning, self-administered. There is no direct evidence to show the state of her mind, but it appears probable that the loss of the bangles may have caused depression which unbalanced her."

GIRLS IN A MOTOR-BOAT.

TWO YOUNG CHINESE WOMEN CAUTIONED.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday, two young Chinese women, were charged with unlawfully trespassing on land under the control of the Harbour Master.

Inspector Blackman explained that the two women had been found on a motorboat on the slipway in the Police Basin. One of the defendants said that she was looking for her husband, who was in Government employment. Mr. McKay, Chief Junk Inspector, said he did not think the girl was the wife of the man mentioned, who was only eighteen, and added that he did not wish to press the charge against the woman who, in his opinion, were not greatly to blame. The crew of the motorboat would be dealt with separately.

Both girls were discharged with a caution.

GOODS THROWN INTO HARBOUR.

NINE FIRMS CLAIM FOR REFUND.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Nine firms made claims in the Summary Court yesterday against the Yiu Tack Shing firm in respect of the value of goods said to have been thrown into the harbour from a junk taking them across to Kowloon.

Mr. N. I. Brewer appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. M. K. Lo for the defendant firm.

Mr. Brewer said that the action concerned cargo shipping on board the junk. The several plaintiffs were mutual customers of the junk's owners and the mode of procedure was for the plaintiff merchants, who were at Kowloon City, to buy goods in Victoria. The goods were then shipped on board the junk, the same one, invariably being used. On this occasion (July 3rd) the goods were shipped and no news was heard as to their having arrived—in fact nothing at all about them.

According to information supplied by the defendant's solicitors the junk started from Wing Lok wharf about twelve o'clock with a full load and between Bailey's Shipping Yard and the Cement Works a wind sprang up. The junk was blown to starboard and practically capsized. The goods had to be thrown overboard and eventually the junk was salvaged and towed to Kowloon.

The plaintiffs claimed that the cost price of the goods should be refunded.

After a rather lengthy hearing His Lordship (Mr. Justice Gompertz) gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL EJECTION.

AN ABSENT COMPLAINANT.

At the Central Magistracy, yesterday, Kan U Shek, one of the sub-lessees of the European restaurant at Ming Yuen Gardens, summoned Chan Tin Hing for wrongful ejection from the premises, claiming this to be *malu fide*, as all rents had been paid. In the absence of the complainant, Mr. Lindell dismissed the summons, and when Mr. Brooks (for defendant) asked if some compensation was not due for the trouble and expense defendant had gone to in attending the Court, his Worship said the summons was brought by the complainant on the advice of Mr. Brewer, and it was unfair to expect the complainant to pay compensation when he was guided in the matter by his legal representative.

LOCAL SPORT.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

THE SINGAPORE TEAM.

Mr. L. S. Greenhill, Hon. Secretary, of the Hongkong Cricket Club, has received a letter from Singapore, dated September 24th in which the following names are given of those who are practical cricketers in the Malaya Team, due here in November:—

G. M. Brand.
N. Gronier.
J. D. Hussey.
E. W. N. Wyatt.
R. T. Fisher.
P. N. Knight.
Flight-Lieut. Livock.
Lieut. R. A. Phayre, R.G.A.
Lieut. F. H. Thompson (Royal Sussex Regt.).

Further names will follow later.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. XV. V. WATFOONG XV.

A match will be played by these teams at the Club ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday, the 4th inst., kick-off, at 4.45 p.m.

This is the first game of the season and while there are many of last season's players turning out a number of newcomers to the Colony are in the teams and it will be interesting to watch how they will shape.

The "Watfoong" XV, ran the Club very close last year and on paper it would appear that this game will again be closely contested and will be worth witnessing.

Club XV.—Prowse; A. N. Other, Cleland, Easterbrook and Foster; Cox and Davis; Forsyth, Ralston, Adams, Davies, Millar, Plev, Robertson and Paul. Reserve: Jordan.

Watfoong XV.—Clerk; Lee, Beveridge, Skinner and Nicholson; Morrison and Milne; Bredin (capt.), Moneriff, Hope, Russell, Jones, Grose, Mackintosh and Edwards.

Following the refusal of the Lossiemouth Golf Club to lift the expulsion of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in consequence of his pacifist speeches during the war, a member of the club, who is an admirer of the Prime Minister, has demanded the immediate repayment of £2,000 which he lent to the club, and which was free from interest. The club does not anticipate any difficulty in meeting the demand.

HONGKONG BOARD OF EDUCATION.

DISCUSSION OF THE ESTIMATES.

DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING TEACHERS FROM HOME.

THE CURIOUS CASE OF MR. STEARN.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday, the Director of Education (Mr. G. N. Orme) presiding. There were also present: The Rev. T. W. Pearce, O.B.E., LL.D., Dr. A. D. Hickling, M.B.E., Dr. Wan Man-kai, Captain A. E. Watts (representing the Garrison Schools), Professor L. Forster, Messrs. S. W. Tso, LL.D., A. F. B. Silva-Netto, U. Rumiha, B. Wylie, M. E. F. Airey, A. R. Cavalier (Inspector of Vernacular Schools), Mr. G. P. De Martin (Inspector of English Schools and Secretary to the Board).

THE PROPOSAL FOR A MEDICAL OFFICER OF SCHOOLS.

At the commencement of the meeting the CHAIRMAN announced that he was directed to inform the Board that the proposal put forward at the last meeting of the Board by Dr. Hickling for the appointment of a Medical Officer of Schools was now being considered by the Government.

THE EDUCATION ESTIMATES DISCUSSED.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the Board go into Committee for the purpose of discussing the Estimates.

Mr. DE MARTIN seconded.

Mr. WYLIE: The proceedings will be in public.

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative.

The CHAIRMAN, introducing the subject, mentioned that the alterations this year in the Estimates were not many. There had been one addition to the staff of Chinese inspectors, Mr. Lee Hing being appointed an Inspector of Schools.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN NEW TERRITORIES.
He went on to say that the Sub-Committee had some commiseration with sub-inspectors and teachers in the New Territories whose salaries were from \$400 to \$400 a year. He was sure that the salary paid was the equivalent of that paid in the City. In this connection he would like to point out that the salary of some of the masters of schools in the territory did not exceed \$10 to \$20 a month and they seemed to get on fairly well. Living in the country was entirely different to living in the town.

THE BRITISH STAFF.

Regarding the British Staff of teachers, the CHAIRMAN said the Estimates provided for an increase in the number of British masters from 24 to 27. There might be difficulty in obtaining the full number and he suggested that the reason for this was the apparent reluctance of young men at home to come abroad to the Crown Colonies. Whilst hoping that this might prove to be wrong in the future he could not help thinking that this was the possible cause of the trouble. During the present year they had had the same trouble as in past years in getting masters from home, which was borne out by the fact that only two were chosen during the year. One candidate, after being selected, withdrew at the last moment owing to his father becoming incapacitated with stroke, leaving him responsible for a very large family.

MR. STEARN'S CASE.

There was also another case, that of Mr. Stearn, about whom there appeared a paragraph in the Press the other day, to which his attention had been drawn by Mr. Silva-Netto. Mr. Stearn was the Board's second recruit. He came out to Hongkong and, after staying here for a few weeks, returned home, which no doubt caused considerable expense to someone. He would like to explain that Mr. Stearn wrote applying for a post in Hongkong as a master. He said that he would not be bringing his wife out to Hongkong with him. The Colonial Office were requested to engage Mr. Stearn's services and finally after some delay, due to the fact that Mr. Stearn was granted leave to recuperate after an illness, he arrived in the Colony in the middle of August of this year. He brought with him his wife and two children. After staying in an hotel he went to live at St. George's House and consequently found that he could not live on his salary. Rent allowance was paid in certain cases where a Government servant occupied a dwelling-house, but Mr. Stearn

could not claim rent allowance. He was, however, granted some allowance. He came out as a Junior master and members of the Board well knew that a Junior master had to economise during the earlier years of his service. They had also to remember that it was difficult to find quarters for a man out from home at short notice. Whether Mr. Stearn was led to expect too much from those at home, he could not say, but Mr. Stearn said that he was. One point he noted was that Mr. Stearn was engaged last year, not this. This year they had been very persistent with the people at home, asking them to send out unmarried men only. With reference to the general difficulty of recruiting, in his experience, the distance from home militated against them. There were even complaints from New Zealand, concerning recruiting, and New Zealand could not be said to be anything but a country favourable to whites. One of the premier schools there had the utmost difficulty in getting men out from England. People who contemplate going abroad stop short rather than run the risk of being stranded so far away from home. When one looked out from home it did look a long way. However, the present methods of selection were engaging both his and the Government's attention.

A LETTER FROM MR. STEARN.

Mr. B. WYLIE said he had a letter in his possession from Mr. Stearn. Would the Chairman permit him to read it to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said as he did not know its contents, he could not let it be read. It was agreed that the letter be passed over to the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN continuing said that with reference to mistresses they were pretty well supplied. At the same time he was considering how far methods of selection could be improved.

An inquiry concerning staff was made by Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, and in reply Mr. ORME said mistresses were far easier to secure than masters. The English-speaking Chinese staff were now recruited from the University. It was expected no less than ten would qualify this summer. They were out to try and give these Chinese teachers as good conditions as possible so that they could keep up their studies. In time it was possible they might get together a little colony.

VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the question of scholarship in the vernacular side. Two years ago his predecessor said he was much impressed by vernacular scholarships in the Colony. He did not want only a few to work for scholarships. His idea was to raise the whole standard of education. This was a most important question.

Mr. WYLIE said that he had been told that the person who held the post of Adviser to Vernacular Studies, had not passed his examinations at the University.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no fully qualified Adviser to Vernacular Studies, the position being held temporarily by a young man, until someone fitted for the position could be appointed.

A CAUSE FOR DISCONTENT.

Mr. Tso pointed out that a man of experience was absolutely essential for a position which carried so much responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN: The Colony is badly off in regard to Chinese scholarship, and I think this is a most important question. Chinese classics were higher learning, but perhaps they were not respected as they should be.

Mr. WYLIE said he knew nothing about Chinese classics, but he was sure, putting someone who was not competent at the head of affairs was likely to cause discontent.

Mr. AIRY asked if they could find out who recommended this man. The Chairman said he thought they should give the man a trial, but Mr. Wylie proposed the appointment of a sub-committee to inquire into the matter.

The question of the appointment of the Vernacular Adviser and a Normal Master was referred back to the committee for consideration.

TAXI-CABS MAY BE USED FOR TRANSPORTATION.

The CHAIRMAN said that last year's estimate for transportation was \$2,050 and during the current year he did not think that this figure would be exceeded. The question of using taxi-cabs for transport had cropped up, but if these were used it would mean an increase in the figures.

Mr. WYLIE: Of course, the Government is always mean and stingy over the question of transportation. They do not allow sufficient for parents to send their children any distance; consequently these people had got to pay for the transportation of their children to school.

The CHAIRMAN: A Government is always bound to be stingy. They have such things as auditors and the public to think about.

Mr. WYLIE: That may be so, but a Government Department can be stingy as well.

Mr. CARVALIER: If the vote is to remain the same, how can we use taxis, which cost more?

It was finally agreed that a larger sum be recommended.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

The CHAIRMAN said that the grant for schools in the New Territories had not been used up during the past year. These grants were a delicate means of helping Chinese schools and he wanted to make sure that the money was well-spent. Sometimes the money got into the hands of schools that were well enough off already.

Mr. Tso asked what were the number of schools in the New Territories?

The CHAIRMAN said the number did not vary very much. One or two had closed down. He would not lose sight of any opportunity to improve education facilities in the New Territories.

GRANTING MONEY OUTSIDE THE COLONY.

Mr. SILVA-NETTO asked if any part of the Educational grant of \$117,913 was spent outside the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN said that the money was spent within the Colony.

Mr. SILVA-NETTO said the reason he asked was that last year a grant was made of \$35,000 to Holy Trinity College, Canton, and two years ago a grant of \$50,000 was made to schools in Canton.

The CHAIRMAN explained that they were grants made by the Council.

Mr. SILVA-NETTO said he would like to know under what code or act such grants were made. To pay money outside the Colony seemed to be entirely illegal to him.

The matter was not discussed further.

SCHOOLS IN ENBURY.

Dealing with the important matter of new school buildings, the CHAIRMAN said that in this direction they were more or less in the hands of the Public Works Department. Saiyongpun and Quarry Bay schools were about to be started.

They had also been working on the question of the site for the new Queen's College, and they hoped to get this matter cleared up soon. The Victoria British School would have to be moved before Queen's College could be commenced. New provision was being made for the Victoria British School. The question of Cheung Chau school and the school at Tai-po was also under consideration. Provision had not been fully made in the growing districts of Kowloon, although sites had been chosen for schools in the new areas. He hoped to be able to put before the Board shortly proposals for these new schools.

PROMOTION TO SUB-INSPECTORS.

In reply to a question as to the system of appointing Chinese sub-inspectors for schools in the New Territories, the CHAIRMAN said that these appointments were usually made from schoolmasters doing good work.

The CHAIRMAN concluded his review by thanking the Sub-Committee for the time they had spent in going through the estimates.

MR. WYLIE'S REVIEW.

Mr. WYLIE, reviewing the estimates, referred at some length to the question of obtaining masters from home. He did not agree that young men were reluctant to go abroad. He thought it was the desire of every young man to see the world. The Chairman's predecessor (Mr. Irving) and he (Mr. Wylie) had argued this question "out many times. He thought that the methods of obtaining young men from home were not right.

The advertisements were not sufficiently attractive. He also considered that the people whose business it was to engage masters and mistresses at home were not the proper persons to do the work. Of course, he had always held that they did not pay enough money at the start. Then, when they arrived in the Colony, there was the difficulty of keeping them,

and in this connection members smiled when Mr. Wylie referred to Mr. Orme's engagement to one of his staff at the Central British School, and offered his congratulations.

Mr. WYLIE also referred to the case of Mr. Stearn. The person who engaged Mr. Stearn, knowing that he had a wife and two children, was wrong in so doing and should have known better.

Referring to the Vernacular Schools, Mr. WYLIE hoped that these schools would be well watched. A circular was distributed in Hongkong the other day which stated that English education was making the Chinese into a race of slaves, "compradores" clerks, etc. He would ask that this matter should not be treated lightly as it might prejudice the future peace of the Colony.

With regard to the Quarry Bay School, he hoped that the work of building this school would be pushed on as quickly as possible. The school was at present being run in a building belonging to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, who probably would not be prepared to allow their building be used indefinitely. As to the schools at Cheung Chau and Un Lung he noticed that they were again "contemplated." He was glad to note that the Chairman referred to schools for Kowloon. A year ago he visited Yau-nati schools and was there told that the school was so crowded that they had to turn away 150 scholars. They should not forget that where houses were going up there must be schools, and it was the duty of the Government to provide schools.

PROFESSOR FORSTER AND TEACHERS FROM HOME.

Professor L. FORSTER referred to the question of teachers coming out to Hongkong from England, whereupon the Rev. T. W. Pearce pointed out that there was a dearth of teachers in the home country.

Mr. WYLIE suggested that Mr. Irving (late Director of the Board of Education) be engaged at home to interview likely candidates.

The CHAIRMAN said during the first year it was difficult to get these things in order. He hoped something more definite would be arranged. He was pleased to hear there were people willing to come out.

Mr. WYLIE: There are not so many people willing to come out at the salary you offer them.

Mr. WYLIE added that he thought that men who desired to take up positions in Hongkong ought to be able to go to someone who would be sympathetic.

Mr. FORSTER said he noticed some time ago an advertisement offering a situation abroad. This notice gave the salary, indicated the prospects, and the conditions also were explained. An advertisement such as that achieved much.

Mr. WYLIE: Any teacher who comes out here should be able to rise to the head of a department. That was something to strive and live for.

REGULAR MEETING DAYS.

Dr. HICKLING asked whether it was the intention to call the meeting of the Board every month, or whether meetings were to be held haphazardly. It was a very important question for her, as it was necessary to arrange her work. With a regular date matters would be much easier.

The CHAIRMAN said there might be occasion, during the dull season when they might miss out a month. He gave a promise to the Board that he would consider this matter.

THIS TERMINATED THE MEETING.

ALLEGED ILL TREATMENT OF CHINESE BOY.

SCHOOLMASTER CHARGED.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, a master of a private Chinese school was charged with ill treating one of his pupils, a 13-years-old boy. Mr. E. S. C. Brooks appeared for the defendant.

Mr. A. R. Cavalier, Inspector of Schools, said that he visited this school at 20, Graham Street, accompanied by a Chinese Inspector. The defendant admitted that he had beaten the boy because he had played truant. He had done this as the boy's mother requested him to do so. He had seen the boy, and there were marks on his head, fingers and legs. The boy, giving evidence, said he was struck over 30 times.

The mother, when called, said she had thrashed the boy herself, but did not ask the schoolmaster to thrash him.

The First Magistrate, Mr. Lindsell, intimated that he desired to hear the doctor's evidence, and adjourned the case until Monday, October 6th.

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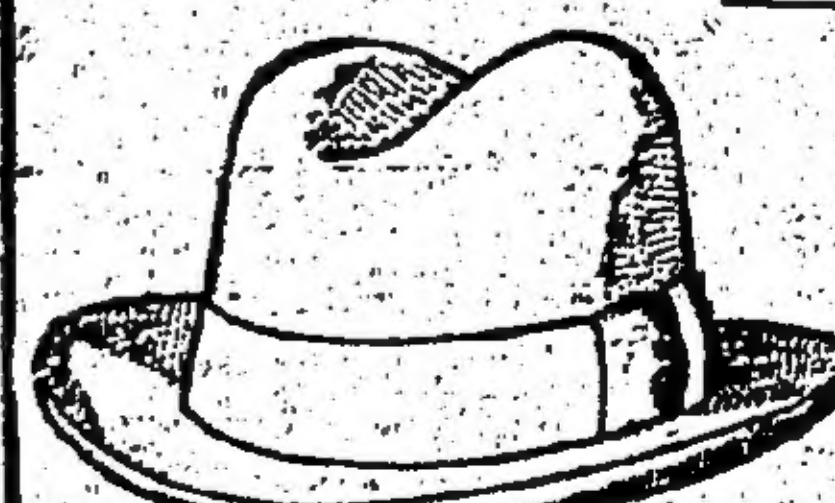
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LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)BRITISH NAVAL TOUR.
WORLD CRUISE ENDS.

LONDON, October 1st.
The Australian warship *Albatross* which accompanied the British special service squadron home has been docked at Portsmouth. The officers and men on a two days visit to London to-day were received at the Admiralty by Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas and members of the Board of Admiralty.

Lord Chelmsford in warm terms of welcome, mentioned the new arrangement whereby Britain and Australia will annually exchange a cruiser.

THE GERMAN LOAN.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN QUOTAS.

LONDON, October 1st.
Preliminaries for the German loan undertaken in connection with the Bank of England and leading American bankers are so advanced that the loan will probably be floated simultaneously throughout the world in a few weeks.

The American share is fixed at \$100,000,000. The remainder will be issued to European countries in sterling. The apportionment to various countries has not yet been decided. The British quota will probably be in the region of £19,000,000.

ATTACK ON MECCA.

TRIBESMEN ON LOOSE REIN.

CAIRO, October 1st.
A meeting of Egyptian Press representatives decided to telegraph to Shamsud, the Sultan of Nejd, whose Wahabi tribesmen are only a few miles from Mecca begging him to show humanity to the civilian population of the Hedjaz.

A traveller from Mecca confirms the critical position of the city. Anarchy reigns and the pilgrims are fleeing. Hussein has mobilised the police in connection with the transfer of the Government to Jeddah. The population are defenceless against increasing robbery and violence.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE MOSUL TROUBLE.

A LINE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, September 30th.
Reuter is informed that the situation in Iraq appears to be that Turkish troops are still within the boundary of Mosul Vilayet. They have burned villages, but no offensive has been taken by British aeroplanes since September 24th, except where the aeroplanes have first been fired on. In the meantime, both sides have established a line where it is unlikely they will clash. It is believed that Lord Thomson is at Mosul.

BRITAIN'S PLEDGE.

GENEVA, September 30th.
At a Council meeting at which a Mosul committee was appointed, Lord Parmour said that fresh information showed that the frontier situation was precarious. He emphasised that there must be no disturbance, and gave a solemn undertaking on behalf of the British Government on the matter. Feibi Bey gave a similar assurance. It was announced that both parties would share the cost of investigation by the special committee.

GERMANY AND MONARCHIC AIMS.

TROUBLE OVER A NATIONALIST LEADER.

BERLIN, September 30th.
The police authorities have vetoed the release of Herr Hitler, alleging that while in confinement he has actively participated in the reorganisation of illegal societies into one big organisation, called the "Frontmann," aiming at the overthrow of the constitution and restoration of the Monarchy.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET.
NOT RUDE YET.

LONDON, September 30th.
In the House of Commons Mr. Ramsay MacDonald quoted Mr. Hodgson as his authority for a denial that the Soviet had shown him or any members of the diplomatic staff, any hostility.

HORSES FOR THE SOVIET.

CANADIAN PURCHASES.

LETHBRIDGE, September 30th.
A thousand horses from ranches in Alberta have been purchased by the Soviet Government and will be shipped immediately to Ukraine for the Red Army.

BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS REASSEMBLES.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

LONDON, September 30th.

The House of Commons was crowded and animated when it reassembled to discuss the Irish Treaty Amending Bill. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was ministerially ovated on entering.

Though this was nominally the only business of the special session there was the usual batch of questions. Mr. J. H. Thomas, replying as regards the position in Iraq, emphasised amid Ministerial cheers that there was no question of a state of war between Britain and Turkey. After detailing the position he said that the British Government had not yet received a reply to its protests to the Turkish Government against the invasion. He added that the local authorities had reported that the military situation was still in doubt.

CHARGE AGAINST AN EDITOR.

A storm arose as a result of questions as regards the dropping of the prosecution against Mr. Campbell, the Editor of the *Workers Weekly*, for alleged incitement of the fighting forces to disobey orders. Sir P. Hastings said that as a result of careful investigation he had concluded that it was impossible to hold Campbell criminally responsible for the publication. Sir P. Hastings emphatically denied that his decision was influenced by "outside representations."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald intervened in subsequent heated exchanges between Conservatives and Labourites and declared that he was not willing to allow the explanation of the real circumstances for dropping the prosecution to be delayed till the Autumn. Eventually it was arranged by all parties to debate the question next week when the Lords are dealing with the Irish Bill. Mr. Stanley Baldwin hinted that the Opposition might move a vote of censure on the Government.

THE IRISH BILL.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in moving the second reading of the Irish Bill, declared that if the Bill had not been introduced it would have been equivalent to the Treaty lapsing. The Government had exhausted every effort to secure an agreement agreeable to both Irish parties and had not moved until it was convinced that nothing else was possible.

A BILL OF HONOUR.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald appealed to all parties to help pass the Bill as a "Bill of Honour" and made an appeal to Ulster to be magnanimously loyal to its compact, upon the carrying out of which Irish peace depended.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Asquith announced they would not oppose the second reading, the former stating that amendments would be moved in Committee. It was a tragedy that the boundary question had been raised at a time when the whole of Ireland was considerably pacified.

Moving the rejection of the Bill, Mr. Reid took the orthodox Ulster line—that no change of boundary should be made without the consent of the Government concerned.

Mr. MacPherson, who was Liberal Chief Secretary of Ireland when the 1920 Act was under discussion, supported the rejection. He declared that a pledge was given to Ulster that she should be left her six counties.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

The debate proceeded very quietly and was adjourned.

HOME LIBERAL PEERS.

EARL BEAUCHAMP APPOINTED LEADER.

LONDON, September 30th.
Earl Beauchamp has been elected leader of the Liberal peers in succession to Lord Grey, who has resigned.

ADMIRALTY PROMOTION.

LONDON, September 30th.
Sir Frederick Field has been promoted Vice-Admiral on the retirement of Admiral H. L. Mawbey.

[Admiral Mawbey lately commanded the Indian Station.]

MURDER OF MRS. EVANS.

LONDON, September 30th.
In the House of Commons, in the course of explaining the situation as regards the murder of Mrs. Evans in Mexico, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that the two men who had voluntarily confessed had been committed for trial. Therefore the Mexican Government had offered no aid and none had been demanded.

THE LEAGUE.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION OVERCOME.

GENEVA, September 30th.

The British, French and Italian jurists have agreed to the wording of the Article of the Protocol on which Mr. Adachi had raised a difficulty. The terms of the wording are not yet known.

The difficulty raised by the Japanese by an amendment of the Article of the disarmament Protocol relating to the action of the Council in dealing with disputes involving the domestic affairs of a nation, and which threatened to wreck the Protocol, was overcome to-day, when the Committee of Jurists re-drafted the disputed article and the Japanese withdrew their amendment. The Japanese objection was overcome by reinforcing Article XI of the Covenant; namely, that the Council is empowered to intervene with a view to the pacific settlement of disputes.

After the Japanese difficulty had been overcome, the disarmament Sub-Committee met to complete the Protocol. Prior to this the Dominions delegation were consulted. Reuter understands that they were satisfied with the wording of the proposed formula as eliminating any apprehensions they may have entertained, while satisfying the Japanese.

ARTICLES EXPLAINED.

The end of the deadlock, when the Plenary Committee unanimously adopted the amendments to article V, previously, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

Article V, previously provided that a Court of International Justice should decide whether a dispute was solely within the dispute's domestic jurisdiction and the addition now made stipulates that an affirmative decision by the Hague Court will not prevent consideration of the situation by the Council or Assembly under Article XI of the Covenant.

Article VI, defines the aggressor, *inter alia*, as a State resorting to war in violation of the undertakings contained in the Covenant or the Protocol or resorting to war knowing that the dispute between it and another belligerent State arises out of a matter which, by International Law, is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the latter State. The Amendment says that nevertheless such a State shall only be considered an aggressor if it has not previously submitted the question to the Council of the Assembly under Article XI of the Covenant. Another Clause of the same Article defines the aggressor as a State violating the armistice order by the Council, and also empowers the Council to call upon the signatories to apply the prescribed sanctions. The addition thereto now made, provides that any signatory thus called upon shall be entitled to exercise the rights of a belligerent.

CORDIAL CONCILIATION.

The solution of the Japanese difficulty, which has caused widespread relief and satisfaction, was reached after a meeting of British, French, Italian and Japanese jurists after which the British Dominion delegates conferred and declared themselves satisfied with the new text. A very cordial spirit of conciliation prevailed throughout the discussions. Mr. Adachi was deeply touched by the committee's sympathetic efforts to give him satisfaction, and declared that if all the committee men were ready to accept the articles he was ready to do the same. It is ascertained that throughout the discussions between the Dominions and Empire delegations the question of immigration never once arose.

AUSTRALIA AND THE EAST.

NOT WORTH—PUSHING—TRADE.

MELBOURNE, September 30th.
The Commonwealth Board of Trade state that there is nothing to justify their recommending to the Federal Government that it should subsidise ships to develop Australian trade in the East, where apparently an anti-Australian sentiment exists. According to the Board of Trade, the higher Australian manufacturing costs preclude competition with overseas countries.

FRENCH TAX ON GERMAN GOODS.

AN EXPLANATION.

PARIS, September 30th.
The French reply to the German Note on the French taxes, points out that the twenty-six per cent. tax is the same that is levied by Britain, and is mentioned in the Dawes plan declaring that no additional burden is laid on the German Government, and France does not intend to depart from the Dawes plan.

EARLIER CABLES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

A GRANITE MEMORIAL.

SEATTLE, September 30th.
The world-fiers feat is being commemorated with a monument of polished granite fifteen feet high.

S. PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ADDING TO THE RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, September 30th.
The Inter-state Commission has authorised the Southern Pacific Railway Company to acquire and control roads comprising the El Paso and South Western system by stock purchase and lease, subject to certain conditions.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KIANGSU BOMBARDMENT.

SHANGHAI, October 1st.

Fighting on the Hwangtu-Liuhou front subsided yesterday, though the Kiangsu artillery kept up a heavy bombardment along the whole line, specially at Hwangtu, but this was most ineffective according to a Chekiang communique, which states that the positions are little changed.

It is reported that there was a little fighting outside Fengching, near Sungkiang, yesterday.

FENGCHING TROOPS ATTACK.

TOKYO, October 1st.

A message from Mukden says that a general engagement has developed on the front this morning. Fengtien troops under General Li Ching Lin and General Chang Tsung Chan have assumed the offensive, according to a report from headquarters.

CAPTURE OF KIENCHENG.

It is reported from Mukden that Kienchong has been occupied by a Fengtien army and several guns were captured.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ZANNI'S FLIGHT.

LEAVES FOR SHANGHAI.

FOOCHOW, October 1st.

Major Zanni has left here for Shanghai.

ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, October 1st.

Major Zanni has arrived.

DUTCH FLIGHT TO BATAVIA.

START FROM AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM, October 1st.

The Dutch airman, flying to Batavia, started at 8.45 this morning.

N.Y.E. DISPUTE.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

TOKYO, September 30th.

Both parties to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha dispute have now endorsed the proposals for withdrawal of the staff resignations.

CONCRETE HOUSES.

SCOPE FOR UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The following letter is taken from *The Times*:
SIR.—The recent excitement in the House of Commons due to Mr. Wheatley's statement as to the possibility of solving the housing shortage by building with iron sheets on timber framework, together with letters by ex-Ministers of Health and other notable persons in your columns, whilst whetting public appetite for sensational disclosures, goes no farther than emphasizing the difficulties of the situation.

After careful study of the matter for the past few years, during which period I have had practical experience of most forms of special construction, I have come to the conclusion that the problem can only be solved on lines which entirely eliminate the bricklayer and plasterer, and at the same time give a structure that may reasonably be expected to last 60 years, with walls that are vermin proof.

The iron sheet and timber frame type of house does not fulfil the latter very necessary requirement, and for that reason alone it will be unsuitable for erection in large numbers in crowded areas. The only other practical method (excluding brick-built houses) is by concrete construction.

Since 1920 hundreds of methods of concrete construction have been patented and tried out, but very few have emerged successfully from the test of practical application. Concrete methods divide themselves into three distinct groups, namely:—

1.—The concrete block method of construction (which requires the assistance of bricklayers and plasterers to a limited extent, and therefore does not meet the requirements mentioned).
2.—The concrete post and panel method.
3.—The poured concrete method (involving the use of shuttering).

The two latter methods can be constructed in such a manner as to eliminate the bricklayer and plasterer, and are, therefore, the lines along which success must be looked for. They also have the advantage of reducing the use of the skilled labourer in all trades to the greatest extent, thereby making it possible to employ large bodies of unskilled labourers, thus helping to relieve unemployment.—I am, Sir,
Douglas Wood, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.T.,
Late Housing Commissioner to the Ministry of Health,
25, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.2,
August 20th.

LIFE IN OLD CALCUTTA.

A writer in the *Calcutta Englishman* has been enlightening the public as to what life in Calcutta was like for the European a hundred years ago. Following are extracts from a recent article:—
Emma Roberts gives the following account of the English quarter:

"The houses are almost entirely detached from each other, or connected only by long ranges of terraces, surmounted, like the flat roofs of the houses with balustrades. The greater number of these mansions have pillared verandahs extending the whole way up, sometimes to the height of three stories, besides a large portico in front; and these clusters of columns, long colonnades, and lofty gateways, have a very imposing effect, especially when interspersed with forest trees, and flowering shrubs. The material of the houses is what is known as pukka, brick coated with cement, resembling stone, and even these residences intended for families of very moderate income cover a large extent of ground and afford architectural displays which will be fairly sought after by the natives belonging to the same class in England."

At the same time, "a mud hut, or rows of native hovels, constructed of mats, thatch and bamboos, not superior to the rudest wigwag, often rest against the outer walls of palaces, and avenues open from the principal streets, intersected in all directions by native bazars, filled with unsightly articles of every description." Moreover, observes Miss Roberts, "few of the houses except those exclusively occupied by Europeans, are kept in good repair."

SHIP CABIN FURNITURE SUFFICIENT.

As for the interior of these palaces, "little has been used for the cabin on board ship and that little can be immediately supplied from the bazars." It was the custom in those days for passengers to furnish their cabins. Mr. Peter Cherry, a well known Madras Civilian of his time, and paymaster to the forces at the storming of Seringapatam in 1799, wrote in this fashion to his three daughters in 1821, on hearing of their intention to embark for Fort Saint George on the *General Harris*, Indianman:—
"Your cabin furniture, if it has no other recommendation, is English and will always have a value increasing in proportion to your length of absence from England. I have now most of my cabin furniture which I bought out in 1811."

The chairs and tables were usually of fine wood, handsomely carved, and the sofas were as a rule covered with satin damask; but says Emma Roberts, "comfort and convenience being more studied than appearance, there are few of these elegant little trifles in the way of furniture by which an upholsterer in London contrives to make a fortune." Moorahs or hassocks were used in the houses and "the want of one is always felt most severely by every old inhabitant of India." "One peculiarity strikes a stranger immediately as he enters a house in India inhabited by Europeans: all the sofas, chairs, and tables are placed at a distance of a foot at least from the wall; a very necessary precaution in a country abounding with insects and reptiles of all kinds." Again "every side of the apartment is pierced with doors," and the whole of the surrounding ante-chambers appear to be "peopled with ghosts," meaning thereby the servants "clad in flowing white garments whose numbers seem endless."

The floors were covered with matting, but never boarded. Nor were ceilings in use, the upper timbers being open to view, and to these the large frame punkahs were ordinarily slung. The walls were invariably plastered with lime, laid very smooth and finished off with a trowel, so that the white did not rub off on to the clothes. Sometimes the rooms were washed with colour to take off the glare. Captain Elders found hardly any glass windows in Calcutta at the end of the eighteenth century and says that "venetian blinds and doors were substituted to get the benefit of the current of air." But Sir Charles D'Oyly writing some twenty years later, states that "the windows are now all glazed with glass got from Europe"; and "such as face the sun are further provided with strong outside venetians, which serve as shutters."

MOSQUITOES A PERFECT PEST.

Mosquitoes abounded, and were a perfect pest. "Nobody can guess what these animals are till they have lived among them," wrote Emily Eden in March 1836, a few days after her brother, Lord Auckland, had been sworn in as Governor-General. "Many people have been laid up for many weeks by their bites on their first arrival." A week later there is another entry in her diary: "Sir Charles Metcalfe, who has been here for thirty years, says they bite him now, as much as they did the first day, and many people seem to be confined for months after they first arrive from the inflammation of the bites." Sir Charles D'Oyly says:—

"The mosquitoes may be heard to wards sunset swarming into the homes of Europeans, in full chorus, humming as loud as a stocking weaver's loom. The natives rarely cook their victuals before that time, when the smoke drives away the mosquitoes; then getting on the wing, they throng towards the quarters occupied by Europeans principally."

At all times therefore the beds were furnished with curtains made of "kabradool," which is a kind of gauze manufactured from the refuse of raw silk, commonly dyed of a light green. "Sometimes a very small frame punkah would be suspended within the bed curtains and would be moved by means of a cord passing through them into another room. Sir Charles D'Oyly "derived such pleasure and benefit" from this construction that he wonders "the plan did not become general."

(Continued in next Column.)

MOSQUITO BITES.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE WINGED PESTS.

Prompt first-aid must be applied to bites and stings, if the treatment is to be really satisfactory. When midges, gnats, and mosquitoes are about, a remedy should always be at hand. An excellent plan is to get a very small bottle (with a wide mouth), soak a small piece of sponge in dilute ammonia and quickly transfer it to the bottle, closing the stopper, which must be a ground-glass one. When stung or bitten, take the sponge out and squeeze a few drops of ammonia on to the spot. The ammonia will at once neutralise any acid the creature has injected into the part. Carbonate of soda is another useful remedy. Made into a solution, it can be used in a similar way. If the part gets inflamed it must be frequently bathed with hot boracic lotion.

Starch in fine powder is helpful to allay irritation, especially when a large surface has been bitten by gnats. It can be dusted on with a piece of cotton-wool. Besides soothing the part it will prevent a fresh attack, as all winged pests make for the neighbourhood of former stings and bites but they do not like starch.

Some bites and stings persist in being troublesome for days afterwards, especially if they have not been treated at the time, and a little simple cooling medicine will usually be very effective. Cold cream is helpful in cooling the inflamed part, and a little starch can be added to it in proportion of about a teaspoonful to an ounce of the cream.

ULSTER BOUNDARY.

FREE STATE MINISTER STATES THEIR CASE.

Mr. E. J. Duggan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Irish Free State Executive Council and a signatory to the 1921 treaty which established the Free State, in a statement on the Ulster boundary question, said:—

The Irish plenipotentiaries who negotiated the treaty claimed all Ireland as the proper unit of government.

The representatives of Northern Ireland refused to enter upon discussions unless a proposal for the unification of Ireland, involving the continuance of local self-government in the North-East, was previously withdrawn.

The Irish negotiators pointed out the injustice to a large number of people if the whole of Northern Ireland as then constituted were allowed to secede.

The result was the inclusion in the treaty of the provisions for a commission to determine the boundary "in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants so far as may be compatible with economic and geographical conditions."

We claim that the desires of the inhabitants of such areas should be ascertained and that a line should then be drawn by the commission in such a way as to give effect to those desires.

The swinging punkah in Calcutta is almost as extinct as the dodo. Sir Charles D'Oyly describes it as "a light frame, of such length, as may suit the room, perhaps fifteen feet long and four in depth, covered with chintz or coloured linen; being set in motion it ignites the air greatly and affords extreme refreshment to such as are seated under its line of action."

PUNKAHS AND HEADACHES.

"Persons unaccustomed to the punkah sometimes are attacked with headaches, which however, in general gradually become less troublesome, after being habituated to the use of this very agreeable and highly useful machine. Care must be taken to examine the rope by which the punkah is suspended, from time to time, as many have fallen in consequence of their action cutting through the ropes. Though I have witnessed several accidents of the kind, I do not recollect ever seeing any person hurt; the danger has generally been limited to a few dials, glasses, etc., being broken, or a table defaced."

When was this "very agreeable and highly useful machine" introduced into Calcutta? According to Bhola Nath Chunder ("Travels of a Hindoo") the inventor was a Director of the Dutch Settlement at Chinsurah, who flourished at the close of the eighteenth century. Hastings and Francis, it is certain, were devoid of the doubtful solace which it affords, and were content with "flappers" waved by boys, whose exertions might with a little effort, be imagined to "produce a tolerably comfortable artificial atmosphere." Dr. Busted dates the swinging punkah from an early year in the nineteenth century; but it may be noted that Grandpre, whose "Voyage to the Indian Ocean and to Bengal," was published in 1803, found it in use in Calcutta in 1760. Seven years earlier, however, it was unknown to Sophia Goldborne, the young lady who retailed her experiences in "Harkly House," and whose description of the "flappers" has just been quoted.

PROTECTION FOR OIL LAMPS.

As a result of the punkah, candlesticks and oil lamps were protected by glass-guards, or shades. The earliest form was a tall glass cylinder, which stood on the table, the wax candle or candlestick being placed inside. In later days an inverted dome was employed which fitted into the candlesticks by means of an annular socket. Wall shades or sconces were also common. Wall shades or sconces attached to the wall, bearing a candle or oil-lamp, and a man was sometimes called upon, as a challenge or by way of forfeit, to empty one of these filled with elate. Some held two, and others three lights. The loftiness of the apartments renders a strong illumination necessary, and as coconut oil is very cheap, all the houses have the advantage of being well lighted."

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for BOUND TRIPS during the months of JULY to OCTOBER, from Hongkong to Foochow (Peking Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAINING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80, for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay at Foochow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 6 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Peking Anchorage to Foochow City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [1908]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1909]

TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED
OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/15
FREDERICK STREET.
Apply—
PROPERTY OFFICE,
JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD.
[1196]

Cuticura Shaving Stick
For Fastidious Men

The efficient medicinal properties of the new freely lathering Cuticura Shaving Stick permit shaving twice daily without irritation of the skin, leaving it softened and refreshed, with a youthful glow.

Sole Distributors in Hongkong and Shanghai: Messrs. J. B. Matthews & Co., Ltd., 11, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

Hungry—Yet Afraid
To Eat!

Such is the plight of thousands. They dread meal-times, for they know that suffering will follow; they know that, diet as they will, digestive disorder is remorseless, and it has them in its grip. The pity of it is that such suffering is quite unnecessary, as any doctor can tell you. A little Bismarck Magnesia, taken in water (or a couple of the tablets swallowed) will instantly neutralise the harmful acid which gives rise to the trouble, and thus prevent all possibility of discomfort. You'll suffer no more from stomach troubles or weakness of the vital organs if you go to the nearest chemist, get a package of this sure cure, and take as directed. Remember, a dose of Bismarck Magnesia will stop the worst attack of stomach pain instantly, and you've only to take the preparation for a very little while to feel a different person altogether—healthier, happier and brighter. See the oval "BISMARCK" Sign on the wrapper when buying.

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of the
Genuine



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every
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TRADE REPORT."

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WOMEN'S FASHIONS PRAISED.

HOW IT ALL BEGAN.

The best-dressed women are surely going back to the styles of the thirteenth century.

This arresting declaration in an age when many people on religious, moral and artistic grounds are often heard to condemn the modern "flapper's" clothes, was made by Mr. Hughes Jones, an authority on history.

Mr. Jones is inclined to applaud the fashions of to-day. In the thirteenth century, he reminds us, grace of form and simplicity of style were conspicuous.

He was expounding a new way of teaching history to the delegates at the City of London Vacation Course in Education. "It is a novel and attractive system by which the teacher will endeavour to give to the children a sense of the living past, and it was in explaining this theory that Mr. Jones produced drawings of wonderfully-dressed women representing different centuries. He urged that children should be taught how and why these fashions fitted into certain centuries.

"For instance, look at this monstrosity," he said, holding up a drawing of a woman in elaborate crinolines skirts. "Would you place that in the thirteenth century? No, for in that century there was not much money and material was expensive.

The skirt, he said, at once indicates the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth. People were getting rich and extravagant in the sixteenth century, and Queen Elizabeth was probably the next vain woman who ever lived. She had 500 dresses.

Here was a woman in rich dress, diamond headgear, and wearing emine furs. It is a little "nouveau riche," isn't it?" said Mr. Jones.

That, places it in the fifteenth century, when the middle classes were beginning to get rich—profiteering. They were beginning to "swank," and the women were spending on dress all the money their husbands earned.

Another design not quite so extravagant followed.

"But," said Mr. Jones, "it shows that the woman is a little bit of a woman of the world. This low-neck, touch takes us to the fourteenth century.

It was not too good an age, you know," he said.

England is going back with sure instinct to the effort and achievement of the gem of the centuries—the thirteenth century," declared the lecturer.

"We need not worry too much about Magna Charta because our liberties are safe, but we should worry about the dress of the thirteenth century because our taste is not safe. All the best-dressed ladies of the twentieth century approximate more to the style of the thirteenth century than to those of any other women in English history.

Mr. Jones said when they looked around the inevitable suggestion to the history student was that we were on the eve of coming under the influence of another big thing.

"It seems to me," he said, "that that big thing will be the League of Nations. Just as we have been great exponents of other influences so it seems to me we shall lead the world in the latest of external influences controlling England."

BIG JEWEL LOSSES.

HEAVY CLAIMS AGAINST THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Jewel losses during the summer season amongst all classes of people in London have been abnormal. According to some insurance assessors this has led to claims on Lloyds underwriters of hundreds of thousands of pounds.

The loss by Lady Hillington of a pearl necklace worth £2,000 in the West-end is only one example of hundreds of cases that occur in a week.

The big social functions have been characterized by many losses of jewels and handbags containing money, and by thefts of wallets oftentimes containing precious stones.

At Cowes Regatta there have been a number of claims for lost property of a valuable kind which had been insured.

At Wembley, too, there have been heavy losses by visitors from all over the world.

The *Evening Standard* learns that the losses reported in the course of a day represent a value in insurance of about £1,000. This has usually to be met by Lloyds underwriters, but it is interesting to record that the recoveries of jewels and other valuable property brought about by the immediate issue of a reward has also been remarkably high.

HOLIDAY AT 5s. A DAY.

ENGLISH FAMILIES ON THE FRENCH COAST.

English people in large numbers are taking advantage of the favourable rate of exchange to spend their holidays in France this summer, says a London paper. But instead of Deauville and Trouville they are going to the comparatively little-known beauty spots on the coast of Normandy.

In the Manche district, of which Cherbourg is the travellers' clearing-house, whole families of English people are installed in the tiny fishing villages where they enjoy quiet holidays at less than half the cost which would be incurred at an English seaside resort, the *en pension* charges working out at about 5s. a day.

Many of these visitors do not speak French, but with the aid of signs and little books of French phrases they contrive to express most of their ordinary needs.

Most of the visitors fall into the Continental way of living with ease.

The best days of the Empire are yet to be—*Sir Joseph Cook*.

Are we to be compelled by the tax collector to provide money for a loss to the Bolsheviks so that the Government's defaulting friends may have full purses?—*Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P.*

WEATHER REPORT

October 1st at 17.55.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.: Depression or typhoon in Lat. 15 deg. N. Long. 125 deg. E. direction unknown, position uncertain.

October 1st at 17.55.—Pressure has increased slightly over central and N.E. Japan. It has decreased slightly over the Visayas and is nearly stationary at the majority of other reporting stations.

The movements of the typhoon to the east of Manila are still uncertain.

No news of Guam typhoon.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Oct. 1st, 0.36 inch. Total since January 1st, 91.38 inches, against an average of 78.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Oct. 2nd is as follows:—

DISTRICT Forecast

Formosa Channel N.E. winds, fresh.

Hongkong to Gap Rock E. winds, moderate; fair.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocok do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 1st.

Previous Day at 2 p.m. On Date at 6 a.m. On Date at 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.73 29.80 29.79

Temperature ... 58 77 82

Humidity ... 58 92 75

Wind Direction ... W ESE E

Force ... 2 3 4

Weather ... or or or

Rain ... 0.00 0.00 0.45

Highest open-air temperature on 30th ... 78

Lowest open-air temperature on 1st ... 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Oct. 2nd to 8th, 1924.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week. Days of Month. H'k'g. Standard Time. Height. H'k'g. Standard Time. Height.

Thurs. 2 11 45 6 5 51 2 0

Fri. 3 11 28 7 3 51 3 4

Satur. 4 10 14 7 3 51 3 8

Sun. 5 10 0 7 3 51 4 2

Mon. 6 9 48 7 3 51 4 6

Tues. 7 9 32 7 3 51 4 8

Wed. 8 9 16 7 3 51 4 8

Thurs. 9 9 0 7 3 51 4 8

Fri. 10 8 44 7 3 51 4 8

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Sun. 12 8 12 7 3 51 4 8

Mon. 13 7 56 7 3 51 4 8

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION			
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore.			
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.			
"PARIS MARU" (Calls at Sudan) ...	Sunday, 5th Oct.		
"LONDON MARU" ...	Tuesday, 4th Nov.		
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore.			
Colombo, Durban and Capetown.			
"MEXICO MARU" ...	Wednesday, 23rd Oct.		
"CHICAGO MARU" ...	Monday, 24th Nov.		
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.			
"SHUNKO MARU" (Calls at Penang) ...	Sunday, 5th Oct.		
"AMUR MARU" ...	Monday, 20th Oct.		
BANGKOK via SAIGON.			
"BUSHO MARU" ...	Saturday, 1st Nov.		
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.			
"HAGUE MARU" ...	Sunday, 28th Oct.		
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.			
"ALABAMA MARU" ...	Wednesday, 22nd Oct.		
New York via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.			
"ALASKA MARU" (From Kobe) ...	Wednesday, 15th Oct.		
JAPAN PORTS.			
"ANDES MARU" ...	Tuesday, 7th Oct.		
"CLIBEE MARU" ...	Tuesday, 14th Oct.		
"INDO MARU" ...	Tuesday, 21st Oct.		
"ALABAMA MARU" ...	Wednesday, 22nd Oct.		
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.			
"KAIYO MARU" ...	Sunday, 5th Oct., 11 a.m.		
"AMAKUSA MARU" ...	Sunday, 12th Oct., 11 a.m.		
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.			
"KOTSU MARU" ...	Thursday, 9th Oct., 10 a.m.		
TAKAO & KEELUNG.			
"BUSHO MARU" ...	Thursday, 16th Oct.		

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S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ...	21st Dec.		
For YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, and SHANGHAI.			
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ...	12th Oct.		
S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ...	3rd Dec.		

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IRENE RICH & MONTE BLUE

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MERCANTILE MARINE.

WEAKNESS OF THE JUNIOR OFFICER SYSTEM.

"Subordinate Liner Officer" writes to the *Times* as follows:—
Speaking at the recent R.N.R. dinner, Sir Barton Chadwick said that "anything the Merchant Service could do among itself to show the value it attached to the great part it played in national life—the seriousness with which it addressed itself to its own great professional problem—the better it would be for the Merchant Service and the Empire." I propose, therefore, in this letter to address myself to the great problem of which Sir Barton so truly spoke, in so far as it concerns the future standard of efficiency among liner officers.

In judging the standard of efficiency among any community of men, one must look closely into the conditions under which those men serve, for these govern the situation more than anything else—even more than the men themselves. To promote the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency in any service or industry there should be placed on the men who work it an adequate measure of responsibility for their age, experience, and qualifications for this continually keeps men up to the mark. It inspires confidence, and if it promises, as it should do, the reward of advancement to those who prove themselves able to shoulder it with success, then this possession of responsibility urges one in the bargain to do the very best that is in one. Yet, in many of our great liner companies—particularly our famous Transatlantic liner companies—there are to be found scores of men not much under, and perhaps even over, 40 years of age who hold positions which entail practically no responsibility whatever.

It is not that these officers are exceptional cases in so far that they have embarked on a sea career late in life, or because they have been found unfit for responsibility. For, almost without exception, they are fully qualified and experienced officers who have held positions of trust and responsibility, as chief officers of either sailing ships or tramp steamers, before ever they set out on a liner career.

A junior officer in a big Transatlantic liner keeps watch at sea with, and under, a senior, who is in charge of the watch. He works out the latter's observations, keeps count of the dead reckoning and compass error, checks his senior's calculations, and generally makes himself conversant with the navigation of the ship. In port he acts as officer of the day and assists the senior officers as necessary. In addition, he has a quantity of clerical work to do, but as this does not touch the question of responsibility I pass over it. From the point of view of a short training for young officers fresh from sailing ships or tramp steamers, to accustom them to liner work, this junior officership leaves little to be desired. As a promotional course, to ensure getting the right type of men for senior officers, which is by no means always the case, it might even be highly commended.

SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

But when viewed as an adequate job for a man with 20 years' or more sea experience behind him, and the highest qualifications, then, on the score of promoting efficiency, this junior officer system must be condemned in the strongest possible manner as a system which destroys zeal, initiative, and self-confidence in those who have endured it year after year, sometimes indeed almost up to middle age.

Can it be said that a system which holds men down in subordinate positions in this way during the most critical period of their lives, when they should be displaying the very best that is in them, makes for efficiency? Can it be expected, indeed, that men who have been denied responsibility during the very prime of their lives can ever do justice to a responsible job when at length it comes their way?

Already these young officers—and some of them, alas, not too young—are brooding over what they consider, not without reason, their ruined careers. Unable to see any prospect of advancement in their profession as the years roll by, they are beginning to lose heart. Instead of spending their spare time in studying technical books on their job, as of old, they now spend a great deal too much time in poring over their "seniority list" (of promotion), weighing the possibilities of this senior officer dying before his time—for retirement arrives or of that one getting the sack equally prematurely. Thus will it be seen that their outlook on life is becoming morbid under their disappointment. Is it wise or prudent to allow the moral and consequent efficiency of the men who officer the finest section of the finest industry in the Empire—viz., the great liners of the Mercantile Marine—to go to pieces in this way?

A REMEDY.

This brings me to the question of a remedy for this unfortunate state of affairs, which, of course, is principally due to the shipping depression following the war. There is only one remedy that I can see. Shipmasters ought to retire earlier than they do now. At present in most big Transatlantic companies they are retired at 60 years of age, while, so far as senior officer are concerned, these men are being retired at 55 if they have not attained command by the time they are that age.

Having for many years held commands which they were fortunate enough to secure in the good old days of booming shipping, the veteran shipmasters, with their great experience, no doubt admirably suit the immediate purpose of their employers. But what of the future, say, in five years' time, when they must in any case give way to their successors? How will the employers, the shipping industry, even the travelling public, fare then in the hands of these

(Continued on next column.)

MOTOR SHIPS FOR JAPAN.

LOCAL ENGINE CONSTRUCTION.

Commenting on the interest of Japanese shipowners in the internal combustion engine, *Lloyd's List* notes the fact that the majority of orders which have been placed recently by Japanese shipowners have been for vessels to be propelled by internal-combustion machinery. To this number have now to be added three very interesting mixed cargo and passenger craft for which contracts have recently been placed by the Osaka Kaisha. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that, while the machinery for two of these vessels will be built in Europe, that for the other ship, although similar in type, will be manufactured under licence in Japan by the Mitsubishi Dockyard.

Another Japanese shipbuilding firm, the Kawasaki Dockyard, has, it is understood, acquired a licence for the construction of the Canellaird-Fullagar type of engine, and arrangements have also been made to build Vickers Diesel motors in Japan.

It is evident, therefore, that Japanese shipowners and shipbuilders do not intend to rely upon the supply of Diesel machinery from Europe, and it will be interesting to note whether success is achieved in the production of the more complicated oil-engines equal to that which has been attained in Japan with steam turbines.

It is now generally recognised in this country that in order to secure satisfactory results, from both the commercial and technical standpoint, it is desirable, if not essential, for Diesel-engine construction to be undertaken in shops mainly or exclusively devoted to this work and equipped with specialised machinery.

The Japanese builders will no doubt endeavour to comply with these requirements, and provided allowance is made for the fact that exceptional care has to be shown in the manufacture of certain Diesel-engine parts there is no reason why efficient and reliable internal-combustion motors should not be turned out.

PRAYER ON A PLATFORM.

KANTEREN SCENE AT A RAILWAY STATION.

Travellers at Victoria Station, London, one day last month got a surprise when a party of green turbaned foreigners, straight by an imposing figure stepped straight from the Continental express and opened prayer on the platform. The long-drawn, tender cry of "Allah-o Akbar!" (Great is Allah) followed, and they moved off.

The little scene marked the arrival in London for the first time of His Holiness the Khalifa-Tul-Masih. He is head of the Ahmadiyya movement in Islam whose 300,000 followers are intensely loyal to Britain.

Accompanied by a staff of twelve secretaries and Oriental scholars, he is repatriating Islam in the conference on "Living Religions in the Empire" which is met at Wembley from September 22nd to October 6th.

Among those who met him on arrival were Sir Francis Younghusband, who conducted a British mission to Lhasa, new captains, whose ability to bear sole responsibility has been sadly lessened for want of it.

Every day a wise Admiralty retiree senior naval officers "to facilitate the promotion of younger officers." Why not the same thing in the Mercantile Marine? The fact that a retired liner shipmaster receives but a small pension from his employer, and would probably receive an even smaller one if retirement became more frequent, should not be allowed to prove a stumbling-block in the matter. For those healthy Army, Navy, Air Service, and Civil Service pensions might well be shared with the Mercantile Marine, whose fluttering flag on the Cenotaph proudly proclaims that its service, too, is a great and necessary public institution.

INDO-CHINA

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOOSEING"	Friday, 3rd Oct.	10 a.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"SUSANG"	Saturday, 4th Oct.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 5th Oct.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 5th Oct.	10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Monday, 6th Oct.	1 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Monday, 6th Oct.	5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Wednesday, 8th Oct.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Wednesday, 8th Oct.	Noon
KOBE via MOJI	"HOSANG"	Thursday, 9th Oct.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"TAESANG"	Friday, 10th Oct.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LEESANG"	Saturday, 11th Oct.	11 a.m.
MANILA	"CHIPSING"	Saturday, 11th Oct.	Noon
TIENSIN			

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

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BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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"GLENGARRY"	16th Oct.	"GLENGARRY"	13th Nov.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENGARRY"	30th Oct.			
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	13th Nov.			

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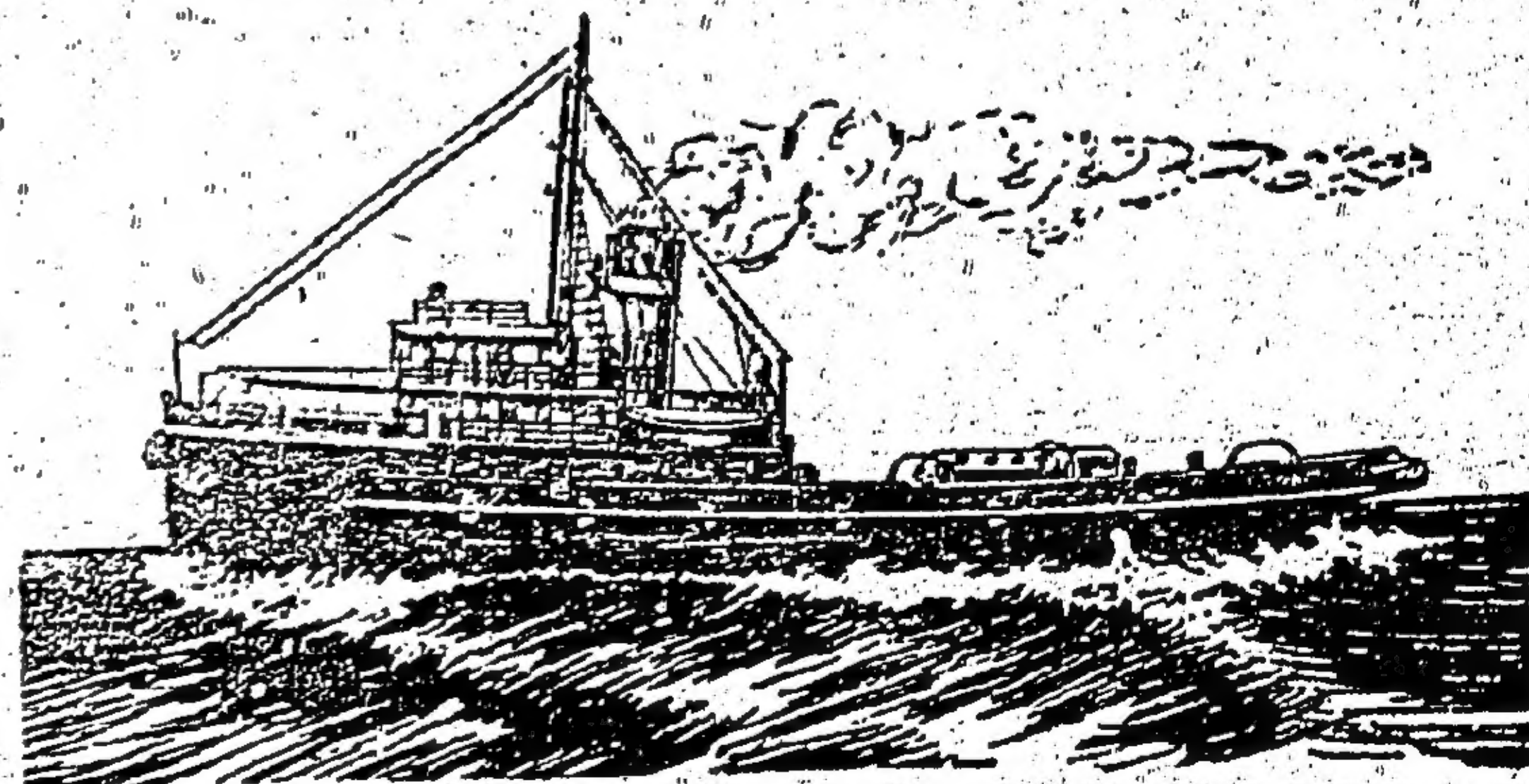
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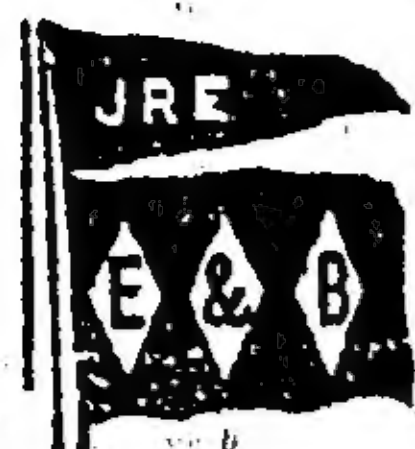
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 "CITY OF LAHORE" ... 22nd Oct. ... Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" ... 29th Jan. ... Do.
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"A" Class. "B" Class.

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AMBOISE	12th Oct.
ORANTILLY	26th Oct.
PORTHOUS ...	11th Sept.	14th Oct.	9th Nov.
AMAZONE ...	25th Sept.	28th Oct.	23rd Nov.
ANKOR ...	9th Oct.	11th Nov.	7th Dec.
ANGERS ...	23rd Oct.	26th Nov.	21st Dec.

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HAIPHONG ...	Capt. W. O. Pasmore	Friday,	10th Oct., at 5 p.m.

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"KASHMIR"	8,963	4th Oct. Noon	Marseilles, Casa Blanca, Lides, Hall and Antwerp.
"PESHAWUR"	7,894	14th Oct.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	8,913	28th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	25th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARNATA"	8,098	29th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,903	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"SOUDAN"	8,686	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KRIVA"	9,097	27th Dec.	Marseilles, L'lon. & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	8,913	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,903	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"KARNATA"	8,098	18th Apr.	Mars., L'lon. & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London.

1925

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAIREE"	8,500	4th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	8,949	27th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	11th Nov.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	29th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"KASHMIR"	8,963	10th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ANAFURA"	8,000	31st Dec.	do.

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"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,913	4th Oct. D.L.	Kobe only.
"TAKADA"	8,949	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	23rd Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"KARNATA"	8,098	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	3rd Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	13th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,903	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KRIVA"	9,097	29th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	8,686	29th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ANAFURA"	8,000	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,913	27th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,903	7th Mar.	do.
"KARNATA"	8,098	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

1925

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 2nd Oct. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 2nd Oct. 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 4th Oct. Noon
WAIKAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"NANNING"	On 4th Oct. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 5th Oct. 2.30 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KINGYANG"	On 7th Oct. 0.15
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Oct. Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWEITANG"	On 7th Oct. 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 9th Oct. 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 11th Oct. Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NINKIANG"	On 13th Oct. 2.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 13th Oct. 2.30 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 14th Oct. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 14th Oct. 2.30 p.m.

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"TAIYUAN"	5th October	10th October, 10 a.m.
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S.S. "PERSEA"	...	Sails about 6th November.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	...	Sails about 7th December.
S.S. "GERANIA"	...	Sails about 31st December.

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U.S.S. "WEST CARMONA"	...	Leave Hongkong 30th Oct.

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For CANTON

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a.s. "CHIKWA MARU" ... on or about 3rd Oct.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

a.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 2nd Oct.

For further particulars, please apply to—
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 S. MITARAI, Agent, Top Floor King's Building, Tel. Central No. 140 & 4457.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN, SHANGHAI & LONDON via Canada-London, 30th Aug.	Emp. of Australia	3rd Oct.
Europe via Suez (Letters and papers, London, 4th, Sept. and Parcel, 15th Aug.)	Kashgar	3rd Oct.
ADYTHAM & MANILA	St. Albans	3rd Oct.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	4th Oct.
ADYTHAM & MANILA	Taiyuan	5th Oct.
MANILA	Free Press	6th Oct.
STRAITS	Hokone Maru	6th Oct.
JAPAN	Katori Maru	7th Oct.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Free Jefferson	8th Oct.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Free Taft	11th Oct.

Pos	Per	Date
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Linhchow	Thursday, 2nd, 9.30 A.M.
Java via Surabaya	Typhoid	11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Prominent	1.03 P.M.
Swatow	Hydranga	3.30 P.M.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Chukwa Maru	5.00 P.M.
Hohow	Chinkwa	Friday, 3rd, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Hong	2.00 P.M.
Japan	Stella	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kashgar	5.00 P.M.
Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles due Marseilles, 1st Nov.	Kashmir	Parcel, 3rd, Saturday, 4th, Reg. Letters
Shanghai	Luchow	9.45 A.M.
Amoy and Manila	Samsung	10.30 A.M.
Wei Hoi Wei	Amoying	3.30 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Mingson	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kiyo Maru	Sunday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Hinsung	Monday, 6th, Noon
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles due Marseilles, 4th Nov.	Autolytus	Registration Letters, 1.45 P.M.
*Swatow and Haiphong	Straitsang	3.30 P.M.
Amoy	Shantung	5.00 P.M.
Swatow Amoy and Foochow	Hinsung	Tuesday, 7th, Noon
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America, & Europe via San Francisco due San Francisco, 31st Oct.	Pres. Paris	Parcel, 7th, Monday, 8th, Registran
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa Egypt & Europe via Marseilles due Marseilles 9th Nov.	Katori Maru	Registration Letters, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	Friday, 10th, 4.00 P.M.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles due Marseilles, 14th Nov.	Amboise	Saturday, 11th, Registration Letters, 4.15 P.M.
Java via Batavia	Typhoid	Saturday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS

FROM SHANTUNG BRANCH FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samahut	7.30 A.M.	8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Chok Ai	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kashgar	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kashgar	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Wachow	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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 PATROCLUS 21ST OCT. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
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 KEEMUN 1ST NOV. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 NINGHOW 17TH NOV. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

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(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

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 TALITHYBIUS 8TH NOV. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

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 MENTOR 17TH NOV. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 HECTOR 16TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London
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Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
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Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
On Paris.	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/20
Credit, 4 months' sight	1/20
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand	53 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	53 1/2
On Bombay.	
Telegraphic Transfer	162 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	162 1/2
On Calcutta.	
Telegraphic Transfer	162 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	162 1/2
On Shanghai.	
Bank Bills, at sight	com.
Private, 30 days' sight	133 1/2
On Yokohama.—On demand	109 1/2
On Manila.—On demand	103
On Singapore.—On demand	141 1/2
On Batavia.—On demand	com.
On Haiphong.—On demand	com.
On Saigon.—On demand	76 1/2
On Bangkok.—On demand	76 1/2
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 Sterling ... \$4,500,000
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 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [37]

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 Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [38]

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 A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
 Hongkong, April 18th, 1924. [31]

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 Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager.
 HONGKONG BRANCH,
 4, Des Voeux Road,
 Hongkong, 28th June, 1924.

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 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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 N. C. WILSON, Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

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 A. LECOT, Manager.
 HONGKONG BRANCH,
 29th March, 1924. [32]

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 "KAN TONG PO,"
 Chief Manager,
 Hongkong, March 15th, 1924. [84]

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 T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.
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TSUYE FEE, Manager.
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